

July 10, 1970

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1970

Established 1887

WEATHER—PARIS: Variable, show. Temp., 46-54 (4-12). Rain, 1.50 in. Wind, 10-15 (10-15). Lows: 45-52. Yesterday's temp., 48-52. Wind: Moderate. Weather: Sunny. (41). NEW YORK: Rain, Temp., 50-58 (10-12). Yesterday's temp., 50-58 (10-12). NAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	6.5	Libya	2. Plas.
Belgium	10.5	Luxembourg	10. L.Fr.
Denmark	10.5	Malta	1.50 Min.
France	1.75	Netherlands	0.85 For.
Germany	0.5	Nigeria	2/4
Great Britain	1.75	N. Ir.	1.50
Greece	1.75	Spain	1.50 Plas.
India	2.25	Spain	1.50 S.Kr.
Iran	20.00	Switzerland	1.00 Pl.
Italy	130	Turkey	4.25 T.L.
Ireland	1.50	U.S.	50.15
Lebanon	75.00	Yugoslavia	3.00 D.

De Gaulle's 3 Farewell Rites: Pomp, Simplicity and Silence



Mrs. Charles de Gaulle and her daughter, Philippe, at the funeral ceremonies. (Associated Press)

By Henry Giriger

PARIS, Nov. 12 (NYT)—French and world divisions were laid aside briefly today as the leaders of more than 80 nations joined the people of France in a solemn but simple farewell to Charles de Gaulle.

The dignitaries of France and the world gathered with President Georges Pompidou in the great Cathedral of Notre Dame for a high requiem mass. The family, wartime companions and village neighbors gathered around Mrs. de Gaulle in the little church of Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises for the funeral

services and in the tiny next-door cemetery for the burial.

And in the streets of the capital, as in the village, tens of thousands of ordinary people stood or marched silently in the gray chill adorned intermittently by weak autumnal sunshine and, in the evening, by rain.

The world's problems intruded in the afternoon as President Pompidou held a series of private sessions with foreign leaders, starting with President Nixon. Some of the visitors also got together. In the evening when Mr. Nixon and the other foreign dignitaries began their journeys home, rain began to

kings, queens, emperors and princes were positioned according to their length of tenure. Premiers, as heads of government, were seated farther back.

Thus, Haile Selassie, the 78-year-old emperor of Ethiopia, who acceded to the throne in 1922, led the list.

President Nixon sat between Prince Jean de Luxembourg and President Marian Spychalski of Poland, both in military uniform. Farther back were the other members of the American delegation: Secretary of State William P. Rogers; Henry Kissinger, chief foreign affairs ad-

viser to the President, and Ambassador Arthur Watson.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, in tribute to a Frenchman who had flown to Washington to attend the funeral of John F. Kennedy in 1963, also was present.

The Soviet Union sent President Nikolai V. Podgorny and three other persons, including Marshal Vassily Chuikov.

Britain was represented by Prince Charles, in his first official mission abroad, and by Prime Minister Edward Heath and three of his predecessors, Harold Wilson, Harold Mac-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Associated Press

IN SOLEMN HOMAGE—Heads of foreign delegations during services for Gen. de Gaulle in Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris. From left: Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny; Bul-

garian President of Parliament Georgi Traikov; Cyprus President Archbishop Makarios; Finnish President Urho Kekkonen; King Baudouin of the Belgians; Prince Rainier

of Monaco; Queen Juliana of the Netherlands; Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran; Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia; a Republican Guard, and Prince Charles of Britain.

Softens Line on Peking Entry UN Opens Debate on 2 Chinas

By H. Estabrook

NATIONS, N. Y. Nov. 12 (UPI)—The United States to markedly new line in China debate, uniting Peking and making S. appeal one against the Chiangs. (Associated Press)

here, the carefully by Ambassador H. Phillips, in the assembly appeared to fit to what is loosely a Two-China Policy—a

policy of acknowledging two entities in China.

One change in the U. S. approach came in emphasis as well as tone. There was no repetition of past remonstrances to Peking for what Washington used to chronicle as its misdeeds.

This change coincides with a crescendo of feeling here that a formula will be found to seat

the Albanian resolution to seat Peking and expel the representatives of Nationalist China.

Algeria opened the China debate today by introducing the traditional Albanian resolution sponsored by 118 countries. Mohammed Yezid, the Algerian representative, ridiculed the notion of a two-China compromise.

"There is only one China: the People's Republic of China," he declared.

Philippe Ambassador Privado

A. Benmisa introduced a second familiar resolution, sponsored by 18 countries, including the U. S., to declare Chinese representation an important question requiring a two-thirds vote to change. The U. S. expects this to carry by a large margin.

Nationalist Chinese Foreign Minister Wei Tao-ming reiterated total opposition to any deal with Peking.

"Between the United Nations Charter and the cult of violence and war preached and practiced by Mao Tse-tung there can be no compromise and no possibility of accommodation," he said.

Home Minister Saraf Abdul Rashid of Pakistan, which maintains warm relations with Peking, argued that proposals for a "two-China" solution are "legally wrong, politically disastrous and morally invalid." Pakistan is convinced, he said, that there is no chance that

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

ovich Open Letter

d Soviet Cellist Rallies Defense of Solzhenitsyn

By Anthony Astrachan

Nov. 12 (WP)—Cellist Boris Pasternak, the first was Boris Pasternak, whom the Soviet regime did not allow to receive it. The second was Solzhenitsyn, today to press attacks on the his favorite.

An American spokesman predicted today that there will still be a simple majority next week against

the Albanian resolution to seat

Peking and expel the representatives of Nationalist China.

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(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

Amalrik Given 3-Year Term For Defaming Soviet System

MOSCOW, Nov. 12 (WP)—Andrei Amalrik, dissident historian and critic of the Soviet system, was sentenced to three years in a prison camp under restrictive

regime at his trial in Sverdlovsk yesterday, his co-defendant, Lev Ubozhev,

was sentenced to three years in camp under general regime.

There are four types of regime

in Soviet camps: the least

severe and the most severe. There are two others

more harsh.

The prosecution had asked three

years under general regime for

both defendants. The judge in-

creased Mr. Amalrik's penalty, an

unusual—but not unheard-of

occurrence in Soviet courts.

Dissemination Charged

Both men were charged with

"disseminating falsehoods derogatory

to the Soviet state and social

system."

They did not know each other

before Mr. Ubozhev was charged

with bringing two documents to

Sverdlovsk. One was a copy of an

open letter that Mr. Amalrik wrote

to Anatoly Kuznetsov, the Soviet

Minister of Culture.

Mr. Kuznetsov's use

of the open admission

over artists who are

careful with the au-

thorities.

Mr. Kuznetsov is the third Sovi-

et who received the Nobel Prize.

Mr. Amalrik's wife, Anatoly

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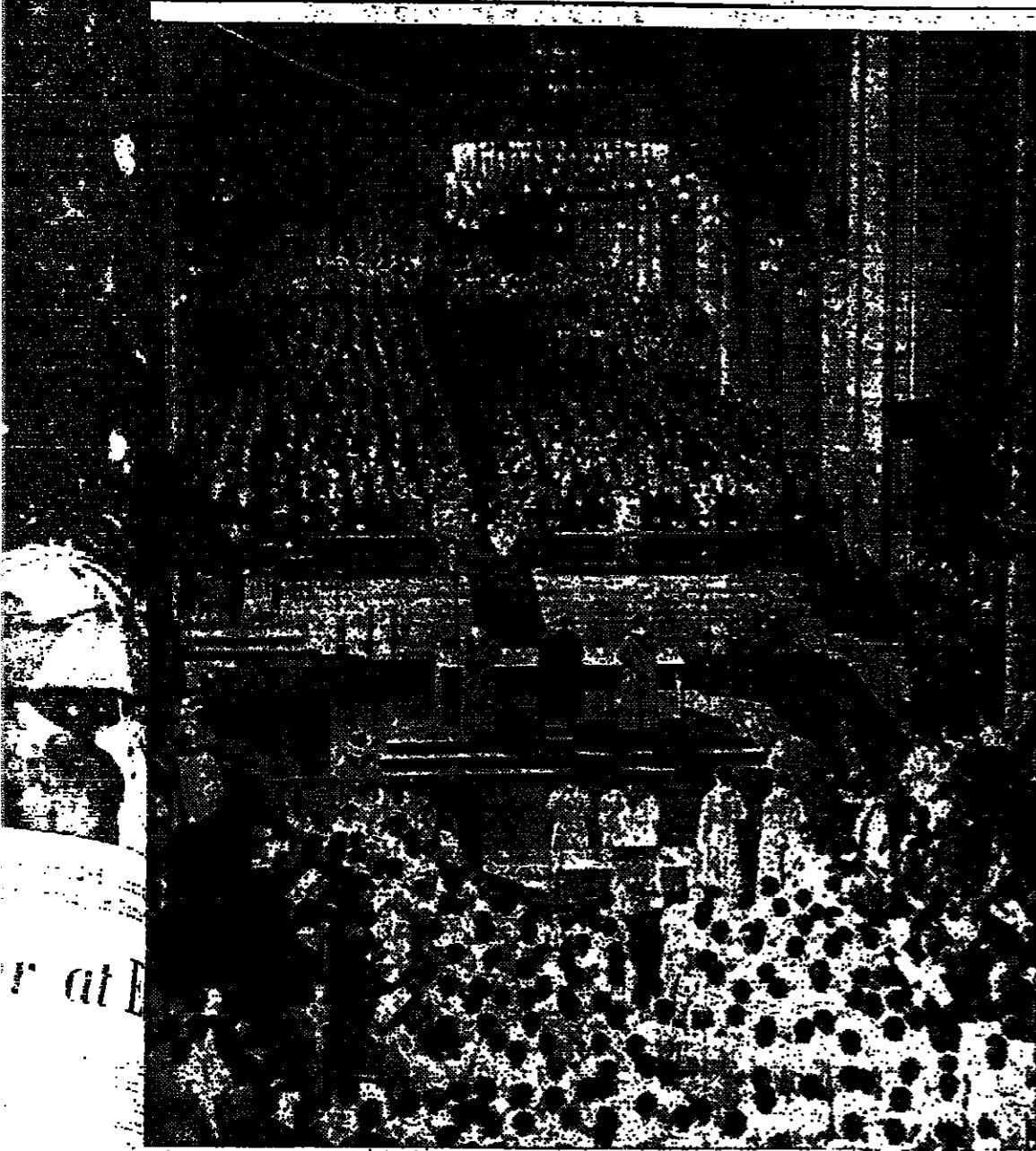
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Joel in 1960



Associated Press
side Notre Dame Cathedral during yesterday's services for Gen. de Gaulle.



Associated Press
IDS OF STATE—President Zalman Shazar, of Israel (left), Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg (center) and President Nixon at the Notre Dame mass for Gen. de Gaulle.



Associated Press
of the huge crowd outside Notre Dame Cathedral during yesterday's services.



Associated Press
K TO FRANCE—The coffin of Gen. de Gaulle is lowered into his grave by men of Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises as the general's family looks on in the rear.



Associated Press
IN PARIS—Part of the crowd outside Notre Dame.



Associated Press
IN COLOMBEY—Part of the crowd outside the church and cemetery during funeral.

Colombey's Adieu Exactly Fits the Man

(Continued from Page 1)
wreaths and flowers sent from the four corners of the world.

At 2:45 p.m., there was a tolling of the bells of the church—a harsh and unadorned Romanesque-style reconstruction of 70 years ago, on Gothic remnants. From one corner of the square, about 400 persons, only a few women among them, walked slowly toward a small door a few feet north of the west portal.

Closest Friends

Among them were some of De Gaulle's closest political friends and co-workers. There were three former ministers—Maurice Courte de Murville, Christian Fouchet and André Malraux. But mostly, along with a few villagers, there were the Compagnons de la Libération, an order that De Gaulle founded in London during the war.

There were never more than 1,000 of them and of the estimated 540 survivors, 250 came here to say good-bye. Among them were Gen. Jacques Massu, of Algerian fame, and the author Romain Gary in the uniform of a captain of aviators in the Free French Forces. It took a good 20 minutes for them to press through the small door and take their places.

No press was allowed inside the church except for French television. Their cameras caught what many thought was the day's most emotionally trenchant scene, the face of that most sensitive of all Frenchmen, Malraux, ravaged with grief and looking like a man destroyed.

At 3 p.m., from La Boissière (once a brewery—"La Brasserie"), the home De Gaulle preferred to palaces, the khaki-colored art-red vehicle, circular turret dismounted, slowly rolled into the square. Officers removed the coffin from its head-high shelf as the flag blew in the wind. Twelve youths from the village—all the older teen-agers in the village—took it on their shoulders and carried it through the doors leading to the nave.

At the portal stood De Gaulle's nephew, the Rev. Francis de Gaulle, the bishop of Langres, the Most Rev. Joseph Attion, and the parish priest, Canon Claude Jaugay, who had administered the last sacrament to his dying parishioner when he collapsed Monday night.

De Gaulle's widow, Yvonne, his daughter, Elisabeth, and her husband, Gen. Alain de Boissieu, and his son, Philippe de Gaulle, a captain in the French Navy, followed in a black limousine and entered the crowded church.

No special sermon was said, no more mention of the name of the dead leader than the serv-

ice itself demanded. The singing was unprofessional but of unexpected sweetness. Outside, the thousands in the wider congregation gave low-voiced responses and joined quietly in the songs and some of the prayers of the service.

At the end of the services, the young pall-bearers carried the coffin to the side of the church. To the tears of the family, it was slowly lowered where the stone by the great white cross of Anne's tomb had been rolled back.

During the interment, the sun reappeared, and gleamed for another sunset hour, while those who had stood, packed into immobility for long hours before and during the service, moved out and filed past the tombs.

Long lines of them joined in the farewell procession long into the night.

Tomorrow, there will be a new inscription on the tombstone: "Charles de Gaulle (1890-1970)."

Many of the mourning throng here in this undistinguished, almost ugly village had come yesterday. They slept where they could in houses, barns and little inns nearby. Some stayed up, keeping an all-night vigil.

Most of the latter were of the "Compagnons," coming from as far away as Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Britain, Ireland and the United States. An American flag was in evidence, presented some years ago to the little town by an American who had fought with the Free French.

This morning, special trains brought 5,000 pilgrims from Paris. Others came by bus and car, and, by noon, vehicles were parked bumper-to-bumper for three miles each way on the

300 Million See Funeral on TV

PARIS, Nov. 12 (UPI)—An estimated 300 million viewers in 25 countries watched on television today the funeral and memorial service for Gen. Charles de Gaulle, French television officials announced.

The services, televised by French TV, were sent to Western Europe and North Africa on Eurovision, to Eastern Europe and Russia on Intervision and to North America on Monovision via the U.S. satellite Intelsat.

Countries that asked for and received the program included West Germany, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Brazil, Denmark, Spain, Finland, Britain, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Morocco, Mexico, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, Romania, Switzerland, Tunisia, the Soviet Union and the United States.

main road that passes through Colombey.

Three hours before the service began, the approaches to the church square were impossible.

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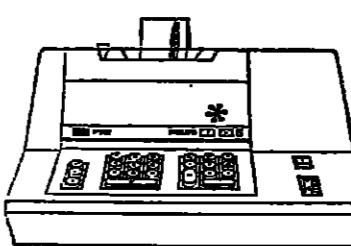
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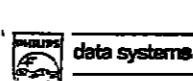
For example if calculates invoice totals and turnover per invoice simultaneously. Entries and results are immediately printed out on an easy-to-read tally roll. Like the other calculators in Philips' successful P 250 series, the P 252 uses the unique, near silent mosaic printer. This "writes" the digits and symbols at 600 dots/sec—the highest speed of any write-out device. Anyone in your office can operate the P 252.

Its functional keyboard responds to a feather-light touch and now includes a square root button.

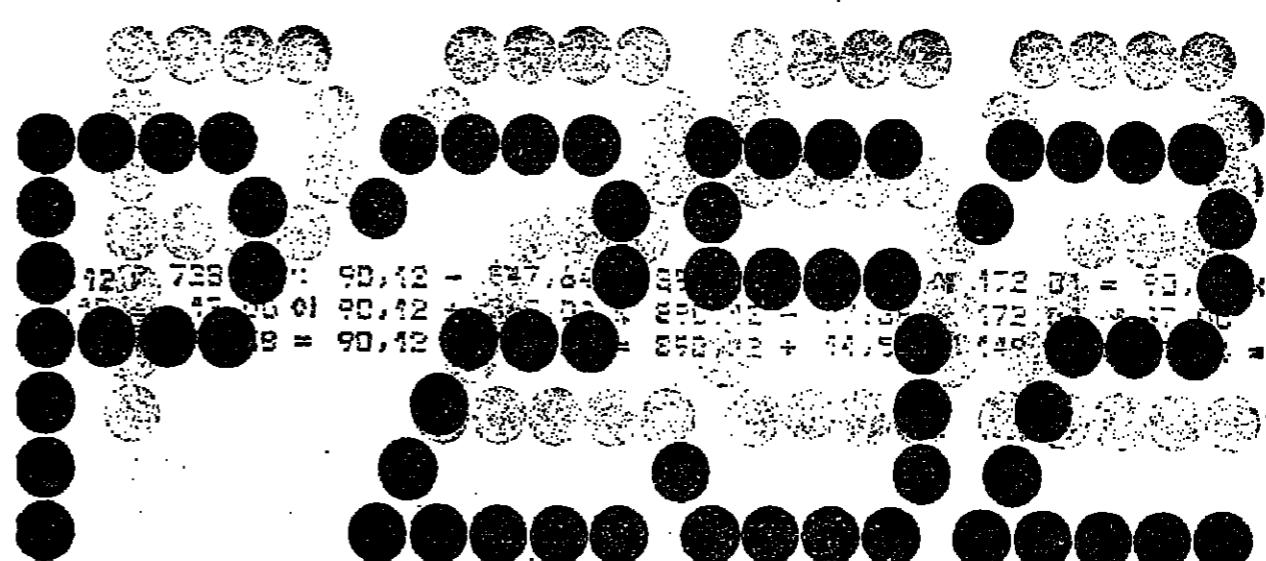
The P 252 uses the latest integrated circuits and consequently is extremely reliable. All these features make the P 252 the finest available desk calculator of its type—and the price is surprisingly low. We believe in cost-effectiveness too!



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Sadat Says Russia Vowed To Raise Aid

Charges U.S. Wages 'Psychological' War

By Raymond H. Anderson
CAIRO, Nov. 12.—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat disclosed tonight that Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin promised to increase Russian support of Egypt to offset pressures on the country resulting from the death of President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Mr. Sadat, speaking to the congress of the Arab Socialist Union, said that Mr. Kosygin made the pledge during his trip here for Nasser's funeral Oct. 1.

Earlier tonight, the 1,545-member congress, the "highest authority" in Egypt, unanimously elected Mr. Sadat as chairman of the Arab Socialist Union, to succeed Nasser as head of the country's only political organization.

Last month, Adel Mousen Abu Nur, a member of the ASU Higher Executive Committee, was designated as secretary-general to share leadership of the political organization.

In his one-hour speech, Mr. Sadat reviewed recent events in the country's conflict with Israel. Cairo's acceptance of a cease-fire last August and a three-month extension of the cease-fire until Feb. 5.

No More Extensions

The president strongly affirmed that he would not consider another extension of the cease-fire unless Israel returned to the peace mission of Gunnar V. Jarring, the United Nations representative.

Mr. Sadat gave no details of the nature of increased Soviet assistance, but said that this ultimately would be made public. "So you will know who are your friends and who are your enemies."

"You should know who sided with us and who tried to exploit the circumstances after the death of Nasser," Mr. Sadat said.

The president accused the United States of a "ferocious psychological war" against Egypt over the issue of anti-aircraft missiles moved into the Suez Canal zone after the beginning of the cease-fire last Aug. 8.

In his praise of the Soviet attitude toward the Middle East, Mr. Sadat said:

"The Soviet Union is an honest and honorable friend. They always stand by us in time of difficulty and sorrow and never try to exploit the situation."

Reporting on recent visits to the Suez Canal front, Mr. Sadat said that he had found the Egyptian troops in high morale.

Buildup for Mideast Crises

Pentagon to Bolster 6th Fleet With a Helicopter Carrier

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (UPI)—The Navy and Marines are planning to increase U.S. striking power in the Mediterranean next year by assigning a helicopter carrier to permanent duty with the Sixth Fleet, according to high-ranking military officers.

The ship would carry about 25

helicopters, enough to airlift several hundred Marine assault troops almost instantly into a future Middle East battle zone should the President decide U.S. intervention was necessary.

While the Sixth Fleet normally has a 1,500-man Marine battalion landing team and landing craft to carry out a beachhead assault, military leaders say the availability of helicopters to carry troops inland has been severely cut back since the mid-1960s, when the Vietnam buildup diverted helicopters from the Mediterranean.

Thus, when fighting flared in landlocked Jordan in September, defense officials conceded privately that lack of troop-carrying helicopters with the fleet meant that Army airborne troops stationed in West Germany probably would have been the first to be used if intervention became necessary.

The helicopter carrier, Guam, sent over during the Mideast crisis in September, is still in the Mediterranean; however, the ship will probably return to the United States sometime this month.

The move came after Saudi Arabia appealed to the Africans to withdraw their proposal to have the South African delegation's credentials not recognized by the General Assembly plenary session.

They also appealed to assemble president Edward Hambro of Norway to spell out what it would mean if the motion were carried.

Mr. Hambro said, making it clear that he was not making a ruling, the resolution would be a "strong and passionate condemnation of the policies of South Africa and a warning, as solemn as any that can be given." But he said it "would not mean that South Africa is unseated or cannot sit in this assembly."

London Expects Heath U.S. Visit

LONDON, Nov. 12 (UPI)—Prime Minister Edward Heath will visit Washington next month for world-ranging talks with President Nixon, informed diplomats reported to-night.

It will be the British leader's first official visit to the United States since he ousted Harold Wilson's Labor government in the June election.

Mr. Heath and Mr. Nixon have been political friends for years. The president last June won some money off his chief foreign policy adviser, Henry Kissinger, when he bet that the favored Mr. Wilson would lose the ballot.

4 Die in Ohio Blast

HUDSON, Ohio, Nov. 12 (UPI)—A series of explosions in a manufactured gas firm here today killed four persons and injured two. Police said at least 12 gas tanks were involved. Three plant buildings were destroyed and five trucks either destroyed or damaged.

The base was evacuated last March, but Libya claims Britain stopped paying its rent when Libya started getting rich from oil in 1963.

Libya May Recall Funds From Britain

\$1.5 Billion a Lever In Arms Negotiations

BEIRUT, Nov. 12 (AP)—Libya is threatening to withdraw the huge currency exchange holdings it has deposited in Britain if arms talks between the two countries break down, diplomatic sources reported here today.

According to the International Monetary Fund, Libya's foreign exchange holdings amount to more than \$1.5 billion, most of which is believed to be held in Britain. Libyan leaders believe its withdrawal might have a serious effect on the strength of the pound and are using it as a bargaining lever in the talks.

Libya earns about \$1 billion a year from oil royalties.

Another round of the arms talks is scheduled to be held in London tomorrow.

Libya wants the 200 Chieftain tanks Britain promised to supply the old regime of King Idris before he was overthrown in September, 1969.

A \$9 million (\$21.6 million) down payment already has been made by Libya for the tanks.

But the revolutionary government of Col. Muammar Kaddafi refuses to give a commitment that it will not use the tanks against Israel.

The Navy has a fleet of seven helicopter carriers, otherwise termed amphibious assault ships. These normally carry between 20 and 24 CH-46 medium helicopters and four CH-53 choppers able to carry even heavier loads. At the moment, four are assigned to the Pacific.

The idea of having forces that could be quickly lifted by helicopter from ships into a battle zone has not escaped the Russians.

The Soviet Navy since 1967 has built and sent to sea its first two helicopter carriers, the Moskva and the Leningrad. Each holds between 20 and 30 helicopters of the type used in hunting enemy submarines.

However, the Soviets in recent years have also put heavy emphasis on development of a Marine landing force and defense officials say the two ships are also credited with the ability to convert swiftly to a troop-carrying helicopter role.

Arab reports say the London arms talks are "moving on slowly, but differences still remain."

Deputy Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud, who headed the Libyan delegation, returned to Tripoli last week for further consultations with his government.

According to Arab reports, Britain has agreed to refund to Libya the \$32 million (\$76.8 million) King Idris made as a down payment to the British Aircraft Corp. on a \$186 million (\$328.4 million) air defense system the new regime has since canceled.

Libya also is demanding \$16 million (\$36.4 million) it claims Britain owes for use of its old military base at Al Adem.

The base was evacuated last March, but Libya claims Britain stopped paying its rent when Libya started getting rich from oil in 1963.



United Press International
FROM ON HIGH.—Martin Kenner, who is on the Committee to Defend the Black Panthers, and Jennifer Dohrn, sister of the fugitive activist, Bernardine, presented a tape-recorded message from Timothy Leary at a New York press conference. Leary, an advocate of hallucinatory drugs, now in exile in Algiers, called on the youth of the nation to "turn on" to drugs and join the "acid revolutionaries" making war on America.

Algeria Takes Over 2 More American-Owned Oil Firms

ALGIERS, Nov. 12 (Reuters)—The Algerian government today announced the nationalization of the American-owned Mobil and Newmont overseas oil companies.

Both companies have been under state control since June, 1967. The nationalization was ordered by two decrees from President Houari Boumedienne, an official announcement said.

Reliable sources here estimated Mobil Oil Co.'s annual production of oil in Algeria at about one million tons, but that of Newmont Overseas Petroleum as much less. The total Algerian oil output is in the range of 45 million tons a year.

With the latest take-over, all American-owned oil companies have now been nationalized, except for Getty and El Paso which reached separate agreements with Algeria after they were placed under state control three years ago.

In New York, Mobil Oil Co. said the Algerian nationalization announcement is a "procedural matter previously agreed to with Sonatrach," the Algerian national oil company. Sonatrach accounts for one-third of Algerian oil production.

"It is not nationalization, rather a transfer of Mobil's remaining assets to Algeria in return for compensation agreed upon by both parties prior to the decree," Mobil said.

Final agreement will be entered into shortly with Sonatrach to complete the formalities necessary for compensation payments, the amount of which were not spelled out, a Mobil statement said.

Newmont Overseas Petroleum, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Newmont Mining Corp., has a financial

Auto Workers Council Approves GM Pact

DETROIT, Nov. 12 (AP)—Representatives of 304,000 striking General Motors workers today approved a new contract. One union executive said the settlement would raise wages and fringe benefits by \$1.80 an hour in three years.

GM said it had to have a tract by Wednesday in order to resume full production by Saturday to be settled are still in agreement.

The local contracts, which implement the national agreement, are to be settled in the United States. The figure includes 24 assembly plants and 12 so-called key plants.

Bargaining is continuing on a contract covering 22,100 GM workers in Canada. Five of the firm's seven Canadian plants have settled local contracts.

The first year pay increases from 49 cents hourly for earning \$3.50 an hour or less to 61 cents for workers making or more.

Under the cost-of-living adjustment, GM workers will receive an additional penny an hour for each increase in the consumer price index, regardless of how it goes. The first adjustment was made Dec. 6, 1971. Thereafter, adjustments will be made every month.

Sixteen cents of the 21 cents workers now receive in cost-of-living allowances will be paid as base wage rates. The remaining five cents will be a float, which money would be subtracted should there be a fall in the index.

Treasury Head Says GM Pact Is Inflationary

BOSTON, Nov. 12 (UPI)—Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy told a press conference that "there is a question"

whether the GM wage settlement substantially above any reasonable expectations for productivity and to that extent is inflationary.

He said that it is "good" a settlement for larger cost reasons but wage increases must be absorbed somewhere to the extent they outrun productivity and that extent is inflationary.

Mr. Kennedy termed "inflating" estimates that the budget deficit would run to about \$20 billion, saying, "The fiscal budget does not produce such a deficit unless the economy declines substantially from what is now projected or grows goes on an irresponsible spending spree."



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July 11 1970

Objected Soviet Hijack Trial Seen as Anti-Jewish Step

By Bernard Weinraub
N. Y. Nov. 12 (UPI)—At a research group established by Soviet Jews face the death charges of attempting to hijack an airplane in Leningrad a prominent Jewish organization said today.

stitute of Jewish Affairs

list Backs Zhenitsyn

(Continued from Page 1)

the importance of our sometimes we select the Nobel Prize with and sometimes we curse

ad why the Liberator newspaper established only the American Com- piers, which disparaged Benyamin, while passing unimportant papers like the Humanité and the Italian which liked Mr. Solzhenitsyn, say nothing of the non- press?

ess campaign has actu- sted of only five or six. Only one attacked Mr. yn personally; the rest the Nobel committee or- fice of the award. ist asked if Soviet ex- has not taught us to il in crushing talented with making people make ments about things which not read or heard? He hat he did not go to a where Pasternak was dis- where I was to have given criticizing Dr. Zhivago, that time I had not

he wrote, there were bidden works.

They prefer oral bans, with to an opinion" that is not recommended. OPINION is who has possible to find out. For instance, was Galina not allowed to per- a Moscow concert, the vocal cycle by Boris

ky, with words by I. he asked.

Vishnevskaya is a leading piano and Mr. Rostror- wife, Iosif Brodsky is a poet whose trial and ini- in 1964 were the first long chain of cultural s that stretched through of Andrei Sinyavsky and el in 1966 to the trial of Solzhenitsyn today.

not been able to find originated the "union- hemitsyn had to be ex- in the writers' union" he thought I was interested in

ly, the OPINION also "Cancer Ward" from blished when it had all set in type in Novy continued. Now, if it had

she here, then it would in discussed, openly and for the benefit of the as well as the readers." Mr. Rich concluded:

that there will be an about me too after this at I am not afraid of it say openly what I think that comprise our pride of be subjected to punishment. I know how many hemitsyn's works, I love them, consider that he has suffered

to deserve the right to a truth as he sees it. I see in to conceal my relation- him when there is a against him."



Associated Press
PIC FILM RESCUED—An injured girl is carried away by fellow students during Wednesday's riots in Tucuman, Argentina, when students battled police for several hours.

Separatist Leader 'Optimistic'

By Charles Hillinger
MONTREAL, Nov. 12—Rene Levesque, leader of Quebec's sepa- ralist party, predicted yesterday that within five years Canada's largest province will be an independent nation.

"The simple fact is the French- Canadians of Quebec want to get the hell out of the federal system," Mr. Levesque said in an interview.

The federal government's decision to send troops into Quebec and to invoke the drastic War Measures Act "can't do anything" he stated.

Mr. Levesque envisions a French-speaking nation of Quebec pat- terned along socialist Sweden's lines.

The country of Quebec, border- ing New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine and the Canadian provinces of Ontario, New Brunswick and Newfoundland, would stretch 1,300 miles north to south and 1,000 miles east to west at its widest point. It would be twice the size of Texas and equal to the combined area of France, Spain and East and West Germany.

Mr. Levesque led in the establish- ment of the "Party Quebecois" two and a half years ago.

Last May, his Parti Quebecois took part in its first election and won 23 percent of the votes cast for provincial parliament seats. Despite capturing one out of every four votes, they ended up winning only seven of the 108 seats.

Mr. Levesque served as a leading minister for mining, resources and social welfare in the Quebec Assembly from 1960 to 1970. Before entering politics, he was an announced on a Montreal French-speaking TV news show for ten years.

"French-Canadians have been talking about an independent Quebec, writing about it for 20 years," he noted. "It's not a new idea."

Claiming that there's nothing to fear from an independent Quebec, he said:

"Let me give you a good example of two distinct cultures living uncomfortably under the same roof that split and went their separate ways successfully—Norway and Sweden."

"Norway spent 90 years under the Swedish government until 1905. The Norwegian government got fed up being under Sweden. They were different people. Norway broke away. Within a year they agreed to borders. They split the national debt. Nobody lives side by side better than Norway and Sweden."

The nation of Quebec, as Mr. Levesque pictures it, would have a presidential system on the model of the United States.

Quebec today has a population of six million, with about one million of them English-speaking.

Many English-speaking Canadians say they will fight before permitting the dismemberment of the nation.

"I don't think there would be a war if they were done democratically," Mr. Levesque maintains.

When would the transition begin?

"Just as soon as we (the Parti Quebecois) get a one-vote majority in the Quebec Assembly. That's enough."

© Los Angeles Times

Union Defies Ban on Strike In Argentina

All Businesses Shut By 36-Hour Walkout

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 12 (UPI)—A 36-hour nationwide general strike, called by Argentina's powerful labor movement in defiance of a government ban, paralyzed the nation today.

The General Labor Confederation called its estimated 2.5 million members out on strike in open defiance of the five-month-old military-backed regime of President Roberto M. Levingston.

In a matter of hours, industry, banking, business, transport and other vital commercial activity shut down.

Thousands of small businesses closed up rather than risk labor retaliation, even though their personnel were not organized.

Heavily armed police guarded key points in Buenos Aires and other major cities to enforce the government ban on labor demonstrations or outdoor assemblies of any kind.

The strike was the third called by the CGT since Oct. 9.

The walkout represented the continuation of the CGT's so-called battle plan against the economic policies of the government. Authorities described it as "a struggle between the revolution and counter-revolution." Officials warned that strike leaders would feel "the full rigor of the law" as a result of their action.

There were some incidents.

In the Avellaneda industrial area outside Buenos Aires, police dispersed what they said were leftist students who erected makeshift street barricades and set fire to them. In Rosario, police made some arrests after a brief skirmish with one group of demonstrators.

In Cordoba, a major industrial center, a mob broke into the Argentine-American Cultural Institute, tossed furniture into the street and then set fire to it along with an American flag.

Scheel Plans to Leave Warsaw While Treaty Text Is Written

By Dan Morgan

WARSAW, Nov. 12 (UPI)—While are left untouched by the German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel will break off his talks here on a West German-Polish treaty Saturday and return to Warsaw. Last Saturday, West German Deputy Secretary of State Paul Frank briefed the American, British and French ambassadors in Warsaw on the draft text of a note.

According to Sean sources, there were differing levels of support for the draft from the Allies, but the difficulties have now been ironed out.

The "reserved rights" of the Allies are one of the most complicated issues facing the negotiators. The Potsdam Agreement of 1945, signed by the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union, gave about 40,000 square miles of former German territory to Poland but only "pending a final determination."

Bonn insists that the treaty with Poland cannot abridge or replace a final peace settlement with Germany as a whole.

Meanwhile, the work groups here will also grapple with other problems connected with normalizing Bonn-Warsaw ties, including facilitating the resettling of some persons who wish to join their families in West Germany.

IATA Meets in Geneva

On N. Atlantic Fares

GENEVA, Nov. 12 (Reuters)—

Representatives of 36 airlines flying the North Atlantic and connecting routes today began a two-day meeting here to negotiate final agreement on a new North Atlantic fares scale provisionally worked out at a conference in Honolulu last month, an International Air Transport Association spokesman said.

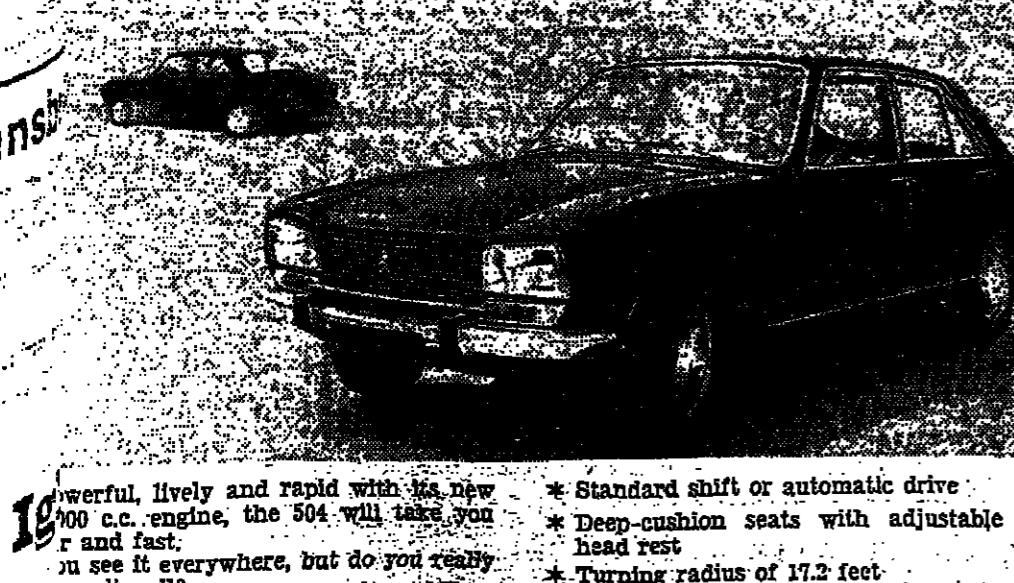
The new fares structure, raising most North Atlantic fares by between 4 and 10 percent, would come into force next year for 12 months, the spokesman added.

He said one of the points to be settled during the Geneva meeting was the exact date the new fares would come into force. Previous reports had mentioned Feb. 1 but this might be changed.

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Supplement for 6 Nations

Nixon May Ask \$1 Billion More in Arms Aid

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (NYT).—The Nixon administration has reportedly prepared a supplemental request for roughly \$1 billion in military and economic aid for Cambodia, Israel, Korea, Jordan, Lebanon and Indonesia to help underwrite the costs of the Nixon doctrine.

Informed sources said last night that both the Defense and State Departments had recommended that President Nixon send the supplemental aid package to the lame-duck session of Congress that opens Monday. But they said that the President has not yet decided whether to do that or wait and present the expanded aid requests to the new Congress which convenes in January.

Extensive negotiations have been held with the other governments but the supplemental aid package has been kept a tight secret in Washington to give the President an opportunity to sound out congressional leaders and work out the tactics of presenting the request.

More Controversial

Administration officials said that other elements of the package, which will require both authorization by Congress and appropriation of new funds, are likely to be more controversial than aid to Israel.

As presently drafted, these

sources said, the package includes:

• Nearly \$250 million in military and economic aid for Cambodia with about \$160 million in direct grants of military aid. This would include ammunition, small arms, jeeps and armored personnel carriers but no major weapons.

• About \$150 million in military aid to help modernize the South Korean armed forces as 20,000 American troops are withdrawn from that country. This would include tanks, armored personnel carriers, long-range artillery and other weapons and ammunition.

• About \$40 million in military aid to Jordan, including a squadron of used F-104 jet fighters, ground equipment and ammunition.

• Smaller amounts of military aid, under \$20 million each, for Indonesia and Lebanon.

In the case of Indonesia and Jordan, as well as Cambodia, the new funds would actually be re-funds for some military aid already supplied and financed by borrowing from programs from such other countries as Turkey and Nationalist China.

If the aid package is approved by the White House and is sent to Capitol Hill, some officials acknowledge privately that it would cover at least part of the costs involved in the Nixon doctrine.

That doctrine, enunciated by the President on July 25, 1969, at Guam, is

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Via Cass

Onments in Supreme Court I Am Curious (Yellow)

By John P. MacKenzie

TON, Nov. 12 (UPI)—I have seen extensions of doctrine "I Am Curious" held suitable for Maryland theaters, the film will be "couples copulating" the United States Court was told and freshly re-elected, Justice Francis B. Burch, regaled the justices with a sermon, stamp speech argument, all of it the Swedish import.

"live acts of sexual in public places," checked off a dozen portrayed in the film to the benefit of Justice Burch, whose anti-censorship have made it for him to view films obscenity is at issue. He left Justice Burch alone when he spoke in movie houses and of "the Block" in the United States, asked the 84-year-old Black, "that a ruling or a publication saying that the First makes it all right to intercourse in public," logical extension of yes," said Mr. Burch, "it won't happen at the bar 27 years.

researchers
Creation
ing Cell

N.Y., Nov. 12 (AP)—A biology team at New York City at Buffalo says achieved the "first synthesis of a living cell."

was made in a letter news media last week dinner here on Dec. 7 achievement would

open up a new era life synthesis now, for example for the new micro-organisms, Paramecium and an organism living on Mars," the

applications can be follow," the letter letter contained no information. The research

advised by Dr. James F.

director of the Center

ical Biology at the

Ridge Lea campus in

umber. The project ended for about five

USA grant.



Associated Press
MOUNTAIN OF SCRAP—Wrecked vehicles from the Vietnam war dwarf a soldier, lower right, at a supply center at Long Binh. The scrap will be sold to private bidders.

U.S. War Casualty Toll at 5-Year Low

SÀIGON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Battle field action in South Vietnam fell to its lowest level in nine months and for the first time in five years American forces went two days in a row without suffering a man killed in action, the U.S. command reported today.

The low level of Communist activity that has prevailed almost uninterrupted for the last six weeks and the accelerated disengagement of American forces from battle was reflected in the U.S. command's weekly casualty summary covering the seven-day period ending at midnight last Saturday. Headquarters said 31 Americans

were killed in action last week, compared to 45 who died from non-hostile causes.

The command also reported 104 U.S. soldiers wounded in action last week, the lowest number in almost five years.

The combined 31 killed and 104 wounded was the lowest cumulative battlefield casualty toll in a little more than five years, the command said.

U.S. casualties since Jan. 1, 1961, now stand at 43,951 killed in action, 291,550 wounded in action and 8,798 dead from non-hostile causes, the summary said.

South Vietnamese headquarters reported 216 government troops killed in Indochina last week, a drop of 93 from the previous week. About 460 South Vietnamese soldiers were reported wounded last week.

This raised to 115,612 the number of South Vietnamese troops reported killed in a decade of fighting and to 245,771 the number of wounded.

The U.S. command listed 1,584 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops killed by allied forces in Indochina last week, raising the total of enemy claimed killed since Jan. 1, 1961, to 681,245.

126th Bonn Starfighter

BONN, Nov. 12 (UPI)—West Germany lost its 126th F-104G Starfighter today when one of the jet planes crashed in Belgium during a training flight. The Defense Ministry announced. The pilot was killed, bringing to 61 the number of crewmen who have died in West German Air Force Starfighter accidents since 1961.

"I doubt the investigation will end in the near future," the spokesman said. U.S. sources said that they expected the results of the investigation to be published in Washington.

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Page 8—Friday, November 13, 1970 *

Chant du Départ

The men and women of power came to Paris in their jets, from all around the world, and all around the world people watched and listened at their television sets while Bach echoed in a crowded Notre Dame, and while a coffin was borne through little Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises. The memorial service for Charles de Gaulle was, as Charles Collingwood said on CBS, a "politically ecumenical" occasion.

There was irony in the fact that it was a great nationalist who received this most international of tributes; irony, too, in that funerals have become the common meeting ground of so many of the great whose peoples are at war, or were recently at war, or who soon might be at war.

It is not, however, the cheap or easy irony that so many today might consider it. The idea of France that Charles de Gaulle so superbly embodied was not a mean idea; the aspiring arches of Notre Dame refuted any such suggestion. And Westminster Hall, in the shadow of Parliament, gave substance to that idea of England for which Winston Churchill spoke so eloquently, and fought so fiercely; so did the Capitol dome in Washington speak of more than a single man, more than a patriotic cliche when Eisenhower lay in state. The web of thoughts and hopes and duties which history weaves about the citizens of every nation is not to be despised, and it can form a noble shroud for those who have served their countries well.

But it can also be a veil that separates men from their fellows; a banner that can lead to senseless strife. The obsequies of Charles de Gaulle seemed blended with the memories of too many wars; they came on the heels of observance of Armistice Day (Veterans Day in America), commemorating the ending of a war in which De Gaulle had his first taste of battle, the savage struggle that swayed across France and brought most of the world into combat. Who today can say that any cause justified the enormous sacrifices of that war, or that its end brought benefits worth the cost? It sharpened the evils, and intensified the bitternesses, that made the tragedy of World War II.

The leaders of some 100 nations could meet in the nave of Notre Dame in an amity that they would not show in the halls of the United Nations. They could pay greater respect to the memory of a dead man than to a living ideal. But they could meet—and that is much. They could honor a man who keyed his whole career to the words of the "Chant du Départ": A Frenchman should live for the Republic; should die for her. And by that very fact they demonstrated that these words are moving, and worthy—but not all-embracing. As Edith Cavel said in that other war: "Patriotism is not enough."

Roiling U.S.-Soviet Relations

Moscow has finally released the two American generals whose plane strayed into Soviet territory, thus implicitly admitting that there was never any substance to the propaganda claims that this navigational accident was the result of planned, "hostile" activity. Welcome as is the belated release of the generals, it will be even more welcome if it proves the end of what seems to be a growing pattern of Soviet acts whose impact—as Moscow must well know—is to roil and disturb Soviet-American relations needlessly.

In the past five months, for example, the Soviet government has expelled three American correspondents, most recently Newsweek's John Dornberg. This week it became known that Soviet police forcibly prevented a man claiming American citizenship from entering the United States Embassy in

Moscow, thus violating the provisions of the consular agreement.

Another recent irritant was the Kremlin's tardiness in calming American suspicions about plans for a Soviet nuclear submarine base at Cienfuegos in Cuba. Now, after issuance in Moscow of a reassuring disclaimer, uncertainty has been stirred anew by the return of a Soviet submarine tender to that port. The Russian role in the Egyptian violations of the Suez Canal cease-fire agreement is also a weighty item on the list of worrisome acts.

No doubt Moscow would argue that there have been irritations from Washington as well, but—if so—these have not been of the variety or gratuitous character of some of the Soviet moves. The problems dividing the world's two most powerful nations are difficult enough without unnecessary exacerbation from either side.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bid for Resumption of Growth

Modest though it is, the Federal Reserve Board's reduction of its discount rate from 5 to 5 3/4 percent is a significant move toward lower interest rates and expanded business activity. The Fed did not claim to be initiating a new policy. Rather, it said that the lower discount rate "was in recognition of reductions that have taken place in short-term interest rates" and that the action was taken "within the framework of the moderately expansive monetary policy that was initiated earlier this year." Nevertheless, the change in direction, so far as the discount rate is concerned, is important. This is the first time the discount rate has moved downward for 27 months.

The size of the cut appears also to reflect the board's adherence to a policy of gradualism. Its basic aim is, of course, to stimulate the economy without encouraging another inflationary spree. But chairman Arthur F. Burns has virtually forecast additional "small and frequent changes," depending, it may be assumed, on what happens in the money markets and in the economy in general in the months ahead. The action is a carefully devised response to the country's current need for a resumption of economic growth, without an overheating that would continue to boil value out of the dollar.

Will other elements in the economy

respond to this bid for a return to business expansion and to full employment? Some banks have already announced lower interest rates, and others are expected to do so. Funds will be more readily available for business and industrial ventures and, presumably, for much needed housing and state and local governmental projects. But lower interest rates alone cannot bring orderly growth if producers push their prices skyward and if powerful labor unions continue to exact wage increases far above any gains in productivity.

The inflationary wage settlement recommended by a presidential mediating panel, for the railroad workers and the tentative agreement between General Motors Corp. and the United Automobile Workers on pay boosts which cannot be matched by gains in productivity are troublesome commitents to the lowering of interest rates. Somehow the country must find means of working out its economic adjustments without the pretense that gains can be squeezed out of a shrinking dollar. It will be a sad commentary on our supposed economic genius if demands exacted by a favored few, either in terms of excessive prices or wages, should undermine the constructive steps that are being taken to restore balance and stability to our national economy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Gaullists All
It used to be said with a touch of irony, "In France everyone is, was or will be a Gaullist." It is the remembering of this truth that gives meaning to the national mourning.

—From Paris Jour.

It would be utterly wrong to judge Charles de Gaulle only in the light of the excesses of his declining years. It was appropriate, therefore, that some of the warmest tributes to the leader of Free France have come from people who had most to resent in the performance of his latter years.

History will probably judge that De Gaulle's greatest success lay in the Arab world, or rather his country's disengagement from its

situation, a subtlety or maneuver, an aptitude for being carried by favorable currents which took him on to great successes. No body would say that he was not something positive. This religion of France and the state was undoubtedly stronger in him than all ideological conviction.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

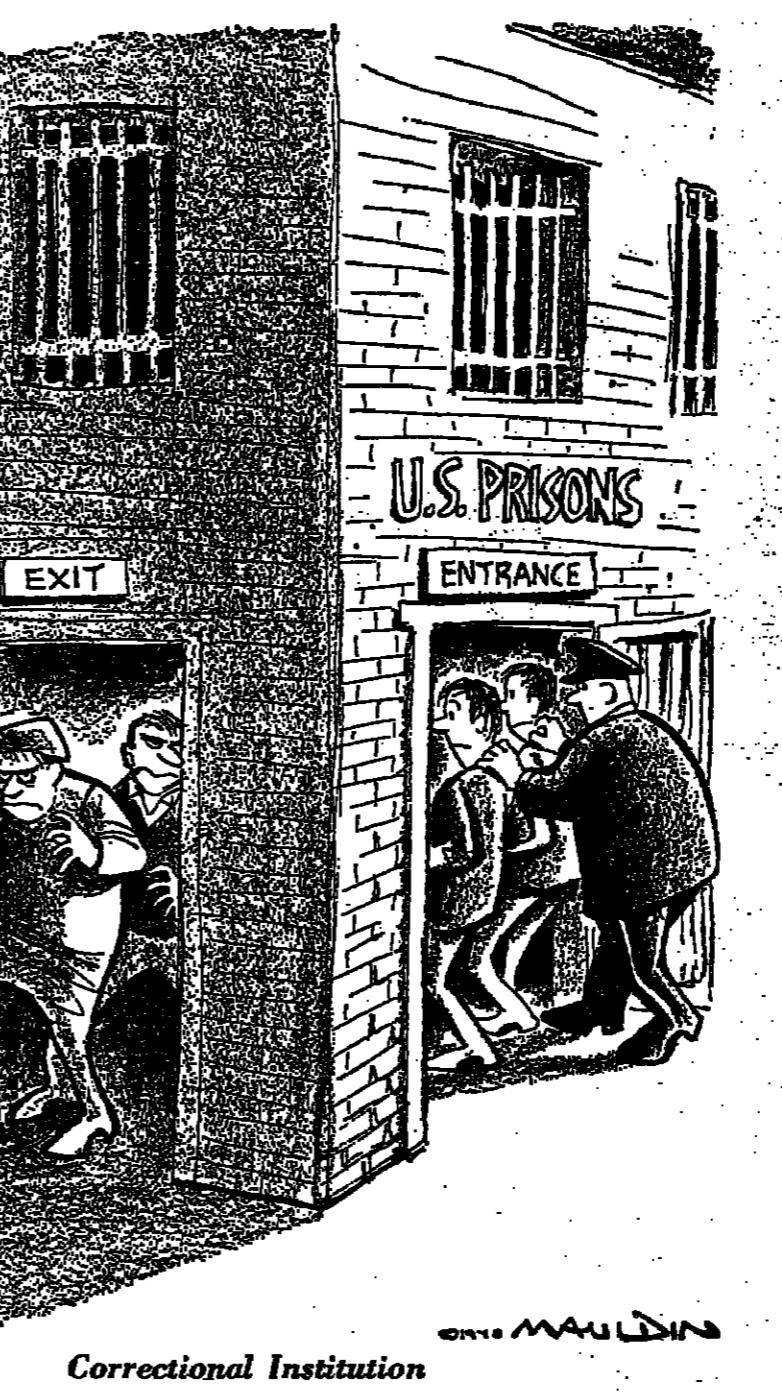
Nov. 13, 1895

CONSTANTINOPLE—The Ambassadors met again yesterday in order to discuss what steps must be taken with the Porte in order to restore order. The government decided yesterday to call out twenty more battalions to occupy strategic points for the repression of disturbances which have greatly alarmed members of the Ottoman government. The amount of bloodshed at Diyarbakir appears to have been terrible. Warships sent from France, Italy and Austria are rapidly moving East.

Fifty Years Ago

Nov. 13, 1920

CHICAGO—Doctors here will soon achieve a new popularity. Government agents have lifted the restrictions on the number of liquor prescription blanks which Chicago physicians are allowed to issue. The new ruling permits the issue of as many prescriptions as the applicant wants, provided he shows a reasonable cause. The doctors are the sole judges of the "reasonableness" of the cause.



Correctional Institution

De Gaulle's Achievement

Playing Solitaire

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The quaint conceit that heroes make history met its master in the case of General de Gaulle. He had all the attributes for constructive achievement on the grand scale.

But circumstances mocked his deepest designs. His one lasting accomplishment, the Algerian settlement, went against the spirit of his innermost feelings.

As a supreme gift he had the capacity to see as things familiar events that baffled ordinary men by their panoramic sweep. He had a feel for big developments and large maps. Through the fog of war and revolution he tracked enduring realities and recurrent patterns.

Even as the French won the First World War, he was preparing for another round with the Germans. In the Arctic fastnesses of the Cold War, he traced the path to detente. Through the madness of Macmillan, he discerned that a show of harmony with Peking opened the door to serious business in Moscow. Method, he once wrote, was the "habit of never being surprised."

Connected with the capacity to read big events was a sense of the fulcrum of affairs, the joints of things. He had an uncanny knack for coming down at just the place and just the time to tip fine balances.

A single word, "no," to Britain's bid for the Common Market, scrambled the movement toward European unity for years to come.

A couple of nice words unleashed the drive for separation in Quebec. A frown at Israel revived France as a power among the Arabs. His resurrection as leader of the French in 1958 was achieved almost single-handedly by a studied ambiguity that at once sabotaged and seduced the Assembly in Paris while stumping and deciving the colonels of Algiers.

Theater and Jokes

Theater, far more than interest, was his preferred means for rallying men. The sepulchral voice, the lapidary style, the bitter jokes, the self-identification with France, the distant loneliness, the Prussian punctuality, even the angle at which he carried that Bourbaki nose were elements of a mystique. It was contrived—but spectacular to behold, and virtually-impossible (particularly among naive enthusiasts for the cult of personality) to put down.

The more so as he was so distant from the petty Caesars of our times. What set him apart from them, and indeed from most of those leaders who mourn him now, is that he got out entirely or be exempted from a part in affairs.

At bottom, in sum, he was a figure who moved against the grain of his times. Battles that could only be won by masses of men, the word says everything—until he fought as a single champion.

As for Algeria, a world that came to believe that the staggering defeat sustained by the in the battle of Algiers was a how a victory for urban guerrilla was probably beyond instruction those of us who were there remember the enormous labor precious capital, the infinite schemes expended by the general hopes of preserving some vestige French sovereignty. It was when his own army, headed by the victory scored in the battle Algiers, turned against him, the general saw that France to get out entirely or be exempted from a part in affairs.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

هذا من التحليل

ks in U.S. Reduce ne Rate by 1/4 Point

Nov. 12.—Banks
today lowered
rate charged on busi-
ness a quarter of a point
in.

cut in the major
rate was initiated this
Chase Manhattan
eventually followed by
First National
Illinois National
Bank, Bankers Trust,
Bank and Marine Mid-
others.

an easing in the
loans, changing con-
sider money markets and
this week in the dis-
justifying the reduc-

Warned
rty Status
Be Ahead

AM, England, Nov.
the chief spokesman
British industry said
running out in the
inflation and if the
nic performance con-
will be "just about
country in Europe" by

bell Adamson, director
the Confederation of
try (CBI), told an
ustrialists that gallan-
tus must be resisted
ment, state-owned
private enterprise.

12 month wages
percent but produc-
d by only 1.2 percent,
no consolation that
s were similarly in-
id, because Britain's
s lower than theirs.

Action Rejected

ected wage and price
reed by law. These
led in the past, cause-
industrial investment and
omic growth, he said.

government should
ic demand to grow
productive potential
being caused by the
s, particularly labor
than the pull or de-
d.

Conservative govern-
ment ordered a 2.5 per-
tion tax cut to take
year. Mr. Adamson
should be another 2.5

to get some growth
conomy and increase
"

Tuesday, the Federal Reserve
Board permitted six of its 12
regional banks to reduce to 5.34
percent from 6 percent the rates at
which they lend to their member
banks—the so-called discount rate.
That was the first such reduction
in more than two years. Five other
Fed banks, including the powerful
New York Fed, followed suit today,
with the sixth, Philadelphia, expect-
ed to go soon.

Some Misgivings
A reluctance to go along with
the discount rate reduction and the
doubt that has been waged on the
wisdom of lowering the prime rate
at this point highlight the substantial
misgivings many bankers have
about lowering these key
interest rates.

Bankers point to the fact that
interest rates on long-term, high-
grade corporate bonds have declined
only moderately this year, at
the same time that short-term rates
have dropped sharply.

Today's prime rate cut, the third
this year, some bankers argue will
discourage corporations from selling
long-term bonds to pay off
over-heavy short-term borrowings.

These bankers argue that with the
price level still under strong up-
ward pressure, they should not do
anything to encourage a new boom
in business spending.

Stress on Flexibility

For its part, Chase explained that
today's cut "would have the
advantage of making the prime rate
a more flexible instrument and
keeping it in close alignment with
other key money market rates."

The Fed used much the same
argument in lowering the discount
rate.

Chase officials said they believe
there is "great merit" in small and
frequent changes, which would also
tend to play down the "announce-
ment effect" of a prime rate
change, which has an exaggerated
impact on the money market, they
said.

Some surprise was expressed in
market circles at the swiftness of
Chase's reaction to the discount
rate cuts, since the influential New
York Fed had not at that time joined the move.

New Chairman Named by ICI

LONDON, Nov. 12 (UPI)—
Imperial Chemical Industries,
the largest industrial complex
in the British Commonwealth,
today named Jack Calvert, 57,
its new chairman.

He succeeds Sir Peter Allen,
65, who retires in March after
42 years with the group and
three years as chairman.

Mr. Calvert has been deputy
chairman for the last three
years. New deputy-chairman is
Rowland Wright, 55, an ICI
director since 1968.

Budding Industrialism in Question

Freight Rates Help, Also Hinder Onassis

Nov. 12 (NYT)—A
in world oil freight
King Greek millionaire
was visibly richer as
but possibly poorer as
industrialist.

ll losses, the 64-year-
tycoon took legal ac-
t in a bid to force a
is \$60 million invest-
ct with the Greek gov-

reement, signed in
old turn him into
ing industrial into
the 1970s. It gave Mr.
cession to supply 64
of crude oil to Greece
for a pledge to build
in chain of industries.
profit-making margin
ll transaction, which
the deal so lucrative
over by stiff competi-
Mr. Onassis and rival
Stavros S. Niarchos,

vanished after a dramatic rise in
crude oil costs and freight rates in
recent months.

Mr. Onassis's associates said the
oil freight, which averaged \$330 a
ton from the Persian Gulf to
Greece under the January contract,
now stands at about \$850 a ton.
While this bolstered Mr. Onassis's
wealth as tanker owner, it posed a
major financial threat to his giant
investment deal.

He acted after resistance from
the Greek regime to his request for
a revision of oil rates. The short-
age of credit in world money mar-
kets also forced him to ask the re-

gime to supply Greek bank guar-
antees for the foreign loans that
would finance his industrial proj-
ects.

Cabinet Split
His demands triggered a division
within the cabinet, which debated
the issue last Thursday. Sources
said Premier George Papadopoulos
argued that Mr. Onassis's invest-
ment plan was vital for the nation's
economic future. But Economic Co-
ordination Minister Nikolaos Mak-
relos, whose economic experts had
rejected Mr. Onassis's original
demands, strongly opposed Mr.
Papadopoulos, the sources said.

The Onassis appeal is not due
for judgment until January, but if the
tribunal quashes the decree and
Mr. Onassis renegotiates his con-
tract, Mr. Niarchos—who obtained
a \$2 million-ton crude oil supply
concession in exchange for invest-
ments worth \$200 million—would
automatically benefit.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company

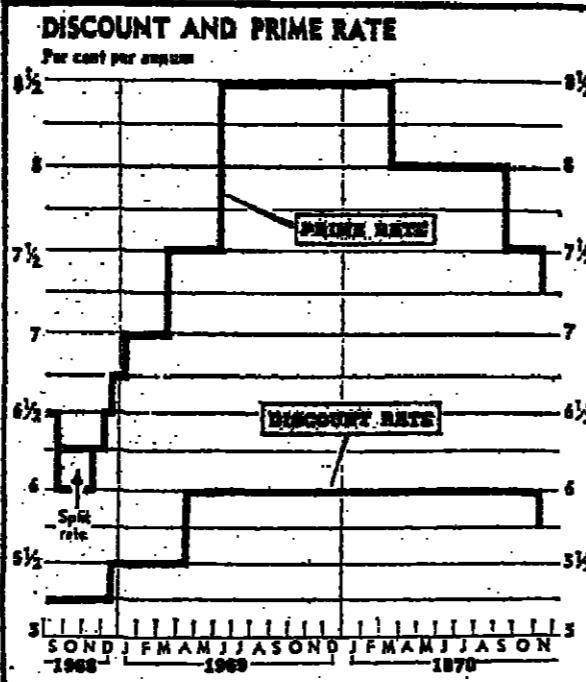
has acquired

Banque d'Escompte et de Travaux

The undersigned assisted in the negotiations
leading to this transaction.

The First Boston Corporation

Peterbroeck, Van Campenhout & Cie



Japan Asks Industry for Textile Talks

After Industry Rejects Latest U.S. Proposals

TOKYO, Nov. 12 (UPI)—International Trade and Industry Minister Kichi Miyazawa today sought a new meeting with leaders of Japan's textile industry in hopes of persuading them to accept a compromise in the dispute with the United States over restrictions of Japanese textile exports.

Mr. Miyazawa's move came as textile industry leaders dismissed the latest U.S. proposal as "not even worthy of consideration."

But two major Tokyo newspapers, Yomiuri and Nihon Keizai, said the government of Premier Eisaku Sato

now is determined to reach some element of the textile matter, even if the textile industry refuses to comply with it voluntarily.

Informed sources here said Mr. Miyazawa would meet with Japan's top textile men Friday or Saturday in an effort to win acceptance of the government's position.

Hand Forged?

A refusal might force the government to seek legislation to control textile exports rather than relying on the voluntary cooperation of the industry.

Textile industry leaders scorned the plan offered by U.S. presidential assistant Peter Flanigan during a meeting yesterday of a special textile committee of the ruling Liberal Democratic party, which top industry leaders attended.

Sources said textile men expected fear that their exports to the United States would decline as much as 30 percent in 1971 if the American plan is accepted as is.

They said six types of textiles removed from the latest U.S. proposal are items not even produced in the United States.

Textile men also charged that the American suggestion that restraints on Japanese shipments run for 3 months would cause the agreement to expire about September, 1973, at the same time as the agreement on restriction of Japanese cotton goods.

This would link the export of woolens and synthetics to the cotton agreement, making it a permanent affair, they charged.

Deadline Set

The deadline for casting the rules is Dec. 31, and some modifications of the proposals, perhaps more specific guarantees, are expected.

By the same time, the more economically advanced Venezuela must decide whether to join the Andean Pact.

Its industrialists prefer the internal protected market to the wider, but potentially more competitive, market extending down the spine of the Andes mountains.

The critical chapter on guarantees, submitted by the pact secretary, says:

"Foreign enterprises can only be expropriated for reasons of public utility and by means of adequate compensation."

In this general rule, as in the specific case of copper companies to be expropriated under the new socialist government in Chile, the investors' main request is that "adequate compensation" be more sharply defined.

Much development in the Andean countries has resulted from foreign investment, particularly in extractive industries. However, this has failed to provide jobs or welfare for the majority of the 50 million people in the desperately poor zone.

The Andean Pact countries propose to form a tariff-free joint market within ten years and to distribute future industries among the members on the basis of joint planning.

Political systems within the bloc are so diverse now with the ascension of Marxist President Salvador Allende in Chile that some advocates of the market feel it will break up.

However, Mr. Allende has stressed his support of the integration and many of the technicians working for it hold economic views not far from Mr. Allende's concerning foreign investment.

"If Rolls tells us their problems, we will give them our assistance by making joint approaches to the government."

Deadline Set

London Nov. 12 (UPI)—The British government is facing a request to take active control of Rolls-Royce, the giant aircraft, engine and prestige car manufacturer.

Rolls yesterday disclosed losses and expected losses totalling \$48 million (\$118 million), mostly due to increased costs of producing engines for the American Lockheed Tristar jet. The government immediately stepped in with \$42 million to save the company from bankruptcy.

Opposition Labor party MP Maurice Edelman said today he would ask Prime Minister Edward Heath to introduce legislation to nationalize Rolls-Royce "to safeguard the national interest."

Union leaders, meanwhile, pledged their support for the firm, providing extra government funds were made available.

Jack Young, president of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, said:

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Deadline Set

American Stock Exchange Trading

and S	Sis.	100s. First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net	High	Low	Div. in \$	Sis.	100s. First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net	High	Low	Div. in \$	Sis.	100s. First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net					
MF-40	1	814	814	814	814	-14	-14	2024	2024	2200	2273	2273	2273	2273	-14	-14	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
P-13	4	5	5	5	5	-14	-14	220	220	224	224	224	224	224	-14	-14	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
Hamill	1	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
Ind. Int.	2	214	214	214	214	-14	-14	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	-14	-14	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214
Russ.	6	354	354	354	354	-14	-14	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	-14	-14	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354
U.S. Inc.	11	774	774	774	774	-14	-14	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	-14	-14	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774
U.S. Inc.	12	574	574	574	574	-14	-14	574	574	574	574	574	574	574	-14	-14	574	574	574	574	574	574	574	574	574	574	574	574	574	574	574	574
U.S. Inc.	13	124	124	124	124	-14	-14	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	-14	-14	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
U.S. Inc.	14	104	104	104	104	-14	-14	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	-14	-14	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
U.S. Inc.	15	214	214	214	214	-14	-14	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	-14	-14	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214
U.S. Inc.	16	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
U.S. Inc.	17	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	
U.S. Inc.	18	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	
U.S. Inc.	19	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	
U.S. Inc.	20	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	
U.S. Inc.	21	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	
U.S. Inc.	22	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	
U.S. Inc.	23	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	
U.S. Inc.	24	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	
U.S. Inc.	25	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	
U.S. Inc.	26	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	
U.S. Inc.	27	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	
U.S. Inc.	28	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	
U.S. Inc.	29	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	
U.S. Inc.	30	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	
U.S. Inc.	31	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	
U.S. Inc.	32	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	
U.S. Inc.	33	114	114	114	114	-14	-14	11																								

'Plunkett-to-'Em' Is Out

Wiseman Hopefuls Show Sophistication

By Robert Lipsyte

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (NYT).—It would be a certain sophistication, all this," says Bob Valderr, Stanford's leading candidate's manager, "unless, of course, the way of our nation's people avoided the approach. No posters, kerns we haven't called others on the telephone, us. They tried to push 'em. Nothing doing," the sports information

Stanford University, currently exhibiting a sophistication on behalf of its quarterback, Jim Plunkett, may be the front-line Heisman trophy, an rd for college football's player. But Murphy's title, Roger Valderr, Notre Dame, is also sophisticated campaign. Jack Theismann is rimer, too. And while Valderr offers attempt for the country's Billy Gates, the SDFD, neither can dismiss of his quarterback, the hero of song, cameras and four-color brother Manning.

Smart electors, mainly s and sportscasters, are to appeals to region- dice, fair play, decency as any other voters not get to see many of candidates in action, to be convinced, but use many of them are their lack of first-hand

ame Changed this, Notre Dame's only one hard-sell he did it several years he sensed Joe Theismann. He changed the name of the boy's name to MAN, to THEISMANN time it was articulated, never would make his Theismann as in Heis-

Vicenzo Fires 1st Shot

AIRES, Nov. 12 (AP).—Roberto de Vicenzo straight down the fairway officially open, the

Scoreboard

1 European Nations Cup

1. East Germany beat the 1-0, to go into second place

Seven standings with two wins, one loss, one draw, while Holland has one loss, one draw, one win.

East Germany's goal Peter Ducks at Hart

Wales, Wales and Romania

scored tie at Nizhniy Park

Romania held eight of

the defending champion United

States were scheduled to join

Tsukasa Kono and Haruo Yasuda of Japan in an afternoon start.

The 72-hole test is being held on the 8,700-yard Jockey Club course.

The two-man team from Czechoslovakia will not compete after their

government refused them visas.

NHL Standings

East Division

West Division

Wednesday's Results

Thursday's Results

Friday's Results

Saturday's Results

Sunday's Results

Monday's Results

Tuesday's Results

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